

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. I.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23. 1822.

[No. 20.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—229—

Politics of Europe.

Affairs of Spain.—The accounts from Spain continue extremely satisfactory and gratifying. The measures intended by the Cortes to give stability to the revolution, appear to have been well devised, and to have had the desired effect. In a country circumstanced like Spain, with an ignorant population, and a corrupt and intolerant priesthood, controlling the conscience of the King, and occupying every avenue to power and emolument, it was necessary to give the people a tangible and an obvious interest in the support of the revolutionary representative system. Without this it must have been overthrown as soon as the enthusiasm of the moment had subsided. It requires some cultivation and enlargement of mind—some acquaintance with the history and condition of man in different countries and states of society—to inspire an individual with a preference for one form of government to another, and to make him prefer the ultimate advantage that would result from a change of the institutions under which he has been accustomed to live, to the immediate inconveniences that must always accompany such a change. But there is no individual, however limited his attainments, who has not sagacity enough to perceive, that it is for his interest to support a system of government which diminishes the burdens to which he was previously subjected, and raises him to comparative affluence and independence. Now, this is what the French revolution did for France, and what the Spanish revolution has done, and is daily doing for Spain. It has been estimated that not less than one-half of the people of France shared directly or indirectly in the division of the immense property belonging to the church and the emigrants, while the whole country was signally and greatly benefited by the abolition of the *game laws*, and of the *gabelle* or salt laws, *tithes*, *corvees*, &c. It is to the powerful interest which the vast majority of the people must feel in the support of a system from which they have derived so much positive advantage, that the permanency of the revolutionary institutions in France is to be ascribed. The Ultras may tamper with the national representation, and with the freedom of the press; for the public are not sufficiently enlightened to perceive the real importance of a proper representative system, and an unlimited freedom of discussion. But were they to attempt to revive the old feudal privileges of the seigneurs, or to call in question the right of the proprietors of the national domains to their estates, their machinations would be instantly terminated. Even when NAPOLEON, in the zenith of his power, caused a law to be carried through his sham Chambers, enabling the sovereign to grant to the nobles the power of erecting a *majorat*, or of entailing a certain portion of their estates, a ferment was excited, which, to use his own words, "*made the throne tremble under him like a spirited horse when he is suddenly curbed.*" But there can be no doubt, that in Spain the same causes will be productive of the same effects. During the last twelve months above 800 convents have been abolished; and the property belonging to them sold in small portions for the behoof of the state.—Formerly, out of five bushels of wheat raised by the peasants, one went to the Lord of the Manor, one to the church, as tithes, or rather as *afika*, and another scarcely sufficed to glut the rapacity of the mendicant friars, and to meet the other exactions to which the peasant was exposed, so that only two bushels remained to him. Now, however, the feudal rights of the seigneur are abolished, one half of the tithes are taken off, and the custom of friar-begging severely punished,

so that the peasant retains four instead of two, out of every five bushels of corn he raises! This is a sufficient answer to all the ignorant abuse which the panders of arbitrary power have thrown upon the Spaniards for presuming to remodel their old despotism. Instead of labouring, as heretofore, for the support of a rapacious priesthood, and an insolent domineering aristocracy, they are now enjoying the fruits of their own exertions; and they must have very odd craniums indeed if they do not firmly support a system which has doubled their means of existence. But besides the direct advantages which have thus been conferred on the Peninsular inhabitants by the revolution, they have derived others, not less important, though not so obvious, from the same source. About forty-seven festival days, or days devoted to idleness and debauchery, have been erased from the calendar. The abolition of entails has had the effect of inducing several large proprietors to dispose of part of their estates, and has attacked the younger branches of the noble families to the constitution. In addition to all this THE PRESS IS PERFECTLY FREE. Translations have already published at Madrid of several of the best English and French political works. The system of education by mutual instruction is making a rapid progress; and the Spaniards are taught to know and to set a just value on their rights.

We do not mean from what we have now stated to insinuate that there is no chance of commotions taking place in Spain. On the contrary, it is far from improbable that the strong prejudices entertained against the King, and the general suspicions of his sincerity, may lead to a change of dynasty. But whether a BOURBON or a BONAPARTE shall sit on the Spanish throne, appears to us to be a matter of consummate indifference. The preservation of the free principles of the *nouvelle regime* is that alone in which the Spaniards themselves or the friends of Spain in other countries, ought to feel a real interest; and these, we think, will very soon be placed on an indestructible basis.—*Scotsman*, August 4, 1821.

London Courier, Friday, August 10, 1821.—We received a *Hamburgh Mail* this morning, bringing papers to the 3d August. We extract from them the following interesting details of an action between the Greeks and the Turks:—

Frontiers of Moldavia, July 11.—An eye-witness gives the following account of the events that have occurred from the entrance of the Turks into Jassy, till the destruction of Kantakuzeno's corps.

After the Greeks left Stinka, they resolved to intrench themselves on the right bank of the Pruth, near Skuleni, and there wait for the Turks. The intrenchments which were thrown up near the house of one Papasoglu, opposite to Skuleni, were occupied by Kantakuzeno himself; Penedeka advanced on the road to Wassili; another corps under Tufschî Bascha moved towards Roman, to reconnoitre the strength of the Turks. When Penedeka saw that the Turks were advancing towards Skuleni, he wished to anticipate them, and set out thither in the night of the 26th. On the 27th some Arnauts were still at Jassy, plundering the Church of St. Sawa, and some houses. At eleven in the forenoon some shot were heard. The Arnauts fled out of the town; and from the roofs of the houses, and other elevated situations, the Turks were seen in full march to the place. All that could, sought to escape. Among them was the writer, who went to Skuleni, but on account of the number of fugitives could not pass the Pruth till the 28th. On the same day Kantakuzeno

and Penedeka went into the Russian territory. Towards evening, some shots were heard on the side of Stinka, and the confusion gradually increased. On the 28th, at 7 A. M. the Turks advanced, and attacked the Greeks in their intrenchments. The latter had some cannon, but the Turkish artillery had not come up. The fighting continued eight hours without much advantage to the Turks, till at last their artillery arrived, and they opened a destructive fire, by which the Greeks were reduced to 40 or 50 men. These endeavoured to escape by flight, but most of them perished in the attempt to swim over the Pruth, which was much swelled. Scarcely was this combat over when about 700 Arnauts came up, under the command of the Servian Woiwode, Milanowich, of Tufitschi Bascha, and Captain Spiro. Ignorant of what had passed, they at first took the Turks for their friends. When they saw their mistake, but were not informed of the strength of the enemy, they attacked them, and discovered too late, that success was not to be expected. Tufitschi and Spero, with about 40 men, fell into the hands of the Turks. The others escaped to the other side of the Pruth, to the Russian quarantine-house No. 2. Milanowich, with Captain Gika and 40 or 50 men, stood at the Pass near Skuleni, where the Schiset falls into the Pruth, and defended themselves bravely till night. The Turks could not use the heavy artillery, because the opposite bank was covered with thousands of spectators, and the Russian Commander replied to the Turks, on their inquiring whether they could fight near their frontier, that he could not interfere in this respect, but that he warned them to take care that no ball fell on the Russian territory so as to do any damage there. As the Turks could not hinder such an accident, and could not attack from any other side, they fell back; and Milanowich seized this opportunity to escape with 10 or 15 men, it is not known whither. The others fled into the Russian territory. The Russian commander in Skuleni was the whole time on the left Bank of the Pruth, and reminded the Turks of his warning when they appeared to forget it. The Greeks, with Kantakuzeno, were taken to the quarantine at Skuleni, registered, and for the present placed under a guard.

On the frontiers, near Zoreni, many dispersed Greeks are wandering about, who attack Turks that they may meet alone.

Deli Pasha, who commands a small division in Bottuschan, shewed himself very friendly to the Austrian Agency, and promised that not the slightest injury shall be done to any Austrian subject. Eighteen Turks, who were at Suezawa, and obtained horses from the Boyars, went to Moldavia, and arrived safely at Bottuschan. In a short time, it is probable, there will not be a Greek remaining in Moldavia.

Advertisement.—The following advertisement was posted up at North Shields:—"Whereas several idle and disorderly persons have lately made a practice of riding on an ass, belonging to Mr. ———, the head of the Robery Stairs: now lest any accident should happen, he takes this method of informing the public, that he is determined to shoot his said ass, and cautions any person who may be riding on it at the time, to take care of himself, lest by some unfortunate mistake he should shoot the wrong one."

Reward for Overpoliteness.—A gentleman, who lodged in New Bond Street, being confined by illness a long time, his servant was daily accosted by a man whose sole business was a constant inquiry after his master's health: when the gentleman was recovering, his servant acquainted him of this stranger's civility; curiosity induced him then to discover who he was; when, lo, he turned out to be an undertaker. It was then agreed between the master and servant, to make him a proper acknowledgement for his politeness; the servant was accordingly instructed to say his master was dying, and in a few days after, that he was dead; the instructions were obeyed, the undertaker paid his devoirs to the servant, with a present of two guineas, on being informed he was to have the job. He was next introduced to take measure of the corpse; to which he was proceeding with a face as hypocritical as Judas Iscariot's, when suddenly the dead alive jumped up, gave him a hearty horse whipping, and kicked him down stairs.

London, July 29.—The intelligence from Turkey throws new light on the real state of affairs in regard to the probable rupture between that country and Russia. The Governments of England and France seem however awakening to a sense of the ancient and wise policy of those nations which systematically counteracted the ambitious designs of the Czars. The *MORNING CHRONICLE* says, that Lord WALPOLE is gone to Vienna on a special mission, to concert with France and Austria an effectual mediation between ALEXANDER and the Porte. The protection of the Greeks from future outrage would of course be one basis of the negotiation, since that would be necessary to remove the main pretence for Russian interference; and if it be true, as the same Journal asserts, that it will be attempted to give independence to the Morea and the Greek Islands, the plan is both politic and honourable.

We have inserted in the proper place some curious details respecting the landing and reception of the King of Portugal at Lisbon. The Cortes, taught no doubt by late events in other revolutionized countries, carried their precautions to the minute particulars of the hour of the Royal disembarkation, &c. They were right: Don JOHN VI. is only one remove from idiocy, and he was accompanied by the panders of despotism who formed his Court in Brazil, and who are said to have plotted a counter-revolution, to be commenced on their arrival. The weak Monarch no doubt derives all his ideas from those about him; and if the Cortes meant him to reign at all, it was necessary that they should remove from his company the old corruptionists who would have kept him in a continual broil with his people. *Vide* FERDINAND of Spain, whose wings were not sufficiently clipped at first. Oh the licentiousness of democracy! says the *COURIER*. Yet the *COURIER* will talk of the glorious Revolution of England; and surely, if a nation, in throwing off a despotic system, may lawfully and gloriously banish its Sovereign, the latter is the party obliged, when allowed to continue his reign, however much the people may think it necessary to limit his powers of doing mischief.

Agricultural Meeting.—The Wiltshire Agricultural Meeting was held on the 19th of July at Devizes. Mr. Bennett, the County Member, in addressing the company, alluded in the following terms to the Agricultural Committee:—"From the Agricultural Committee, I confess I expected nothing, and therefore am not disappointed in their Report. Several of its members had previously told me that they could do nothing: Taxation, they said, must not be touched, the finances of the country must not be touched—the Corn Bill must not be touched. Just, Gentlemen, as a physician might say at the door of a sick man whom he had never seen, I will not bleed him; I will not give him any physic; and just as much relief as the sick man might expect from such a Physician, might the Agriculturist expect from such a Committee."

So that, Gentlemen, relief of taxation is our only hope and object. We must endeavour to raise corn as cheap as other countries, and that can only be done by a removal of Taxes.—Let the country gentlemen stick to this last proposition, and they will do their fellow-countrymen and themselves some service.—*Traveller.*

Coronation.—The Coronation of George the Fourth has afforded a remarkable and useful contrast with that of George the Third, who came to the Throne with the most popular prospects. On the 19th of July last, no where among the crowd was there any enthusiasm. Some applauded, some hissed, and the great majority were silent. Now George III. being crowned with his Queen, amidst an undivided and enthusiastic people, proudly stopped midway in the procession to enjoy the highest glory of spontaneous applause, and looked back to the people on the bridge, who were bare-headed, testifying, in the most vociferous way, the most ardent attachment.—Of the crowd on the bridge at the recent Coronation, the feelings, we now judge, were very different. In our way from the Hall yesterday, we heard some watermen, who were out of the way of seeing the procession, say, "the King must have gone out, for the people on the bridge have been shouting 'the Queen.'"—*Traveller.*

From the Danube, July 26.—The march of the Russian troops continues without interruption. A part of the western army is to march to Podolia, where a large corps is assembling near Kaminsee. The army of General Wittgenstein is concentrating in the southern part of Bessarabia.

Berlin, July 31.—It is said, that the Emperor Alexander will review the corps of General Sacken, of 14,000 men, near Wilna.

Hanover, July 30.—We still flatter ourselves with the hope of seeing his Majesty this year. Preparations are making to receive his Majesty at Cassel, through which he will pass on his way to Hanover.

The Paris Journals of Tuesday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

Paris, Aug. 7.—The KING has accepted the resignation of M. the Viscount de CHATEAUBRIAND.—*Gazette de France.*

A letter from Dusseldorf, dated July 29, positively contradicts the rumour that the Prince de HOHENLOHE has been assassinated. The report has no other foundation than that a student declared he would murder that personage wherever he might meet him.—*Journal de la Belgique.*

Vienna, June 27.—M. HORACE WALPOLE arrived in this capital on the 25th instant; he is charged with a mission to our Court, which, from the qualities of this personage, we doubt not is of importance. It is thought that it relates to the affairs of the Greeks.

Petersburg, June 13.—One of our Gazettes contains the following article:—

Recent letters from Constantinople prove the inaccuracy of the details given by various foreign Gazettes, relatively to the nature of the interference of Baron de STROGONOFF, with the Ottoman Porte, on behalf of the banker DANESI.

This merchant unhappily excited the suspicion of the Turkish Government. After his first arrest he was liberated, but a few minutes afterwards the Bostangi-Pasha caused him again to be thrown into prison and loaded with irons. Although his fate is not yet known, every thing justifies the belief that he will soon be added to the number of victims whose blood flows at Constantinople.

DANESI was banker to the Russian legation. This capacity, and the conviction of his innocence were sufficient motives for the Baron de STROGONOFF to protest forcibly against the arbitrary imprisonment of this unfortunate man.

The representations of the Russian Minister reached the SULTAN'S ears; but they were unavailing, as were all those which his Excellency addressed to the Turkish Government to point out its true interests, and induce it to renounce measures of a blind and barbarous character, which, far from serving, would ultimately expose the State to new perils.

Frankfort, Aug. 1.—M. the Count de GABRIAC, Principal Secretary to the French Embassy at the Court of Russia, arrived here yesterday, *en courier*, from St. Petersburg. The funds fell two per cent, in that capital on the 17th July, in consequence of the expected commencement of hostilities. The decision to this effect appears to depend upon the answer which the Porte will make to the ultimatum of Russia.

Corfu, June 30.—His Excellency the Lord Commissioner has returned here.

The *SSEX*, English corvette, arrived from Bagdad on the 27th instant, with the 51st English regiment. It is affirmed that Government has given orders to reinforce these islands with 4000 men.

Our Governor has resolved to enforce rigorously the treaty of the 21st of March, 1800, according to which the vessels of the Barbary Powers are bound to keep a distance of twelve leagues from the Ionian sea. This measure will be a great advantage to the cause of the Greeks, as they will not have to dread the ships of the Barbary States which are fitting out to join the Turkish naval force.

Gravity.—Some one writing against gravity, says—the gravest beast is an ass; the gravest bird is an owl; the gravest fish is an oyster; and the gravest man is a fool.

Men in Black.—A question has arisen, whether the man in black, who rendered himself so conspicuous on Wednesday by the exhibition of his imperative will, is any descendant from the man in black, of whom Goldsmith makes such honourable mention in the "Citizen of the World." We think we may venture to say no. The latter was in the habit of saying harsh things and doing kind ones. The modern man in black is all consistency, and regards the compunctious visitings of nature with the nerves of a rat-catcher. "I am a Member of the Constitutional Society, and will have a verdict." *Le pauvre homme* as *Orgon* says of *Tartuffe*, he shall have one—and one too, where he will be a patient instead of an agent. Like *Polonius*, he will shortly be at supper—not where he will eat, but where he will be eaten. "A certain Association of police worms are at him." The arrogant and cloven-footed Junto! Did they imagine society so dull, as to sacrifice a great principle to do away with the paltry inconvenience of a little intemperate writing, or to place a virtual censorship of the press under the guidance of the meanest understandings in the country—an inquisition with its spies, its familiars, and its tempters! The trial of the ringleaders for conspiracy, of whom the man in black is one, will be very interesting.—*Traveller.*

Westminster Show.—The country papers contain numerous accounts of the "festivities" in honour of the Westminster show. They were worthy of the "solemn" original. The corporations and parsons *dined*; and sundry butts of porter being let loose, there were found enough persons in these suffering times to drink the liquor, and to shout "Queen!" in celebration of the King's Coronations. At Durham, an animal called by courtesy an ox, but which looked very little like one from its starved and disgusting appearance, was roasted in the open air in so beastly a manner, that when the butchers cut it up on a scaffold erected for the purpose, the stench was sickening. The pieces were thrown among a mob, together with pieces of bread,—all which was flung in return at the heads of the police officers, &c. and a regular battle ensued. At Newcastle, where there was a beggarly procession of the Ultras, the same plan was adopted of throwing the meat among the people, which occasioned so much indignation, that before the flinging could be completed they broke in, and demolished the furnace and the whole apparatus. The Queen's name was then triumphant; and in the afternoon a decent-looking man mounted the platform in front of St. Nicholas' Church, and having drawn a bottle from his pocket, begged leave to drink the Queen's health, and afterwards descended for some time on the savage ill-treatment she had experienced which he conceived to be contrary to the laws of Nature and of God. He also regretted that the Mayor of Newcastle should have offered such an insult to the sober and intelligent people of the town, and attempt to treat them as beasts devoid of reason; and deeply lamented that any should be found so far degraded and brutalized as to accept such a bribe, and sell their birthright, as men, for a mess of pottage!—The following hand-bill issued at South Shields, besides affording a rich specimen of a "dirty country justice," will explain wonderfully the temper of the people:—

G. IV. R. CORONATION.

The apathy of the inhabitants of South Shields and Westoe, having in some degree subsided, and they being now set about doing those things which they ought to have done, to

Commemorate the Day of Coronation!

I therefore, as resident Magistrate feel it my duty to caution all persons against committing any tumult or disorder on the occasion; and the poor will receive with gratitude and innocent rejoicings the public gifts intended for them on that day at South Shields and Westoe. It is also desirable that a general illumination at this season of the year should not be required by the public, and that every inhabitant should be left at liberty to express his loyalty according to his own feelings.—God save the King!!!

NICHOLAS FAIRLES, Justice of Peace.
South Shields, July 17, 1821.

Lady A'Court, relict of Sir P. A. A'Court, and mother of the present British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to the Court of Naples, died on Thursday the 3d of August at Bath, in the 75th year of her age.

The dramatic veteran Hough, who was the tutor of Mr. BETTY, when he performed under the title of "The Young Roscius," died, a few days ago, at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire.

Portsmouth, Aug. 9.—This morning orders were received for his Majesty's ships GLASGOW, Captain Doyle; TYNE, Captain J. K. White; and ROSARIO, sloop of war, to proceed immediately to Harwich, in order to receive the remains of her Majesty the Queen on board, to be conveyed to Cuxhaven. The GLASGOW was getting ready to receive Sir Edward Paget for the East Indies. She will return again to this port for that purpose. At half-past four they were out of sight, with the fair breeze; they will be at Harwich early in the morning. Agreeably to orders received from London, the royal standard was hoisted half-mast high on the bastion, as also at the dock-yard, and gun-wharf, and the pendants of all his Majesty's ships and vessels in the port were lowered.

The statue about to be erected to the memory of the late Sir JOSEPH BANKS is to be executed by Mr. CHANTRY, and placed up in the hall of the British Museum.

By order of Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE and the Council, all the schools and the library of the Royal Academy, were closed, until after her MAJESTY's remains are removed for interment to Brunswick.

The military band which generally plays whilst the regiments mounting the KING's guard in St. James's Park relieve each other, has not played since her MAJESTY's decease.

Royal Artillery Company.—The field day and dinner of this corps, which were appointed for Monday next, (Aug. 13) to celebrate his MAJESTY's Birth-day and Coronation, are postponed for the present, in consequence of the death of the QUEEN.

Striking Instance of the Improvement of the Navigation of the Clyde.—The fine American brig SUPERB, of 228 tons burden, arrived on Friday, at the Broomielaw from New York, with a full cargo, chiefly cotton. This is the largest foreign vessel, fully loaded, that has come up to Glasgow. She is said to be intended for a regular trader between New York and Glasgow.—*Star*.

The Duke de GRAMMONT was allowed 1,800 Napoleons by the King of FRANCE, to defray the expenses of the grand Coronation *fête* lately given in London by his Grace.

On Wednesday (Aug. 6) a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain D. R. NEWALL, of the ship SCALEBY CASTLE, took leave of the Court, previous to departing for China direct.

At a late Meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. CUVIER presented to the Society the head of DES CARTES, which M. BERZELIUS had forwarded from Sweden. He read the history of the head, and the details which proved its authenticity. M. CUVIER also produced a picture of DES CARTES, and remarked that the bony parts seemed of the same character as those in the head sent by M. BERZELIUS, which gave strength to the idea that it was the genuine head of that great philosopher. The Academy deferred its decision on the means of preserving it as a precious relic.

Egypt.—In the journey to Dongolab, in company with the expedition under the direction of ISMAEL BEY, M. FREDERICK CAILLAUD halted some time at Thebes, where he made an interesting discovery. On the 17th of August last, he found in one of the subterranean of Thebes, a mummy coeval with the time of the Greeks. On the head of the embalmed personage is a gilt crown, in the form of a lotus. The body is wrapped up in bandlets, after the Egyptian manner. On the case or sarcophagus, which envelopes the mummy, inscriptions are visible, some in Greek and others in hieroglyphics. On the right side, there appears, tied with fillets, a manuscript on papyrus, in the Greek language. The linen that covers the mummy is overspread with Egyptian subjects and hieroglyphic signs. In the interior of the case, the signs of the Zodiac are represented,

Russian Poets.

THE MARINER—FROM ZHUKOVSKY.

Rudderless my shattered bark,
Driven by wild fatality,
Hurries through the tempest dark,
O'er the immeasurable sea.
Yet one star the clouds shines through;
Little star! shine on; I pray;
O that star is vanished too—
My last anchor breaks away,
Gloomy mists the horizon bound,
Furiously the waters roar;
Frightful gulfs are yawning round,
Fearful crags along the shore.
Then I cried in wild despair,
"Earth and heaven abandon me."
Pool! the heavenly Pilot there
May thy silent helmsman be.

Through the dark, the madden'd waves,
O'er the dangerous craggy bed;
Midst the night-envelop'd graves,
Lo! I was in safety led
By the unseen guardian hand:
Darkness gone, and calm the air,
And I stood on Eden's land;
Three sweet angels hailed me there!

Everlasting Fount of Love!
Now will I confide in Thee:
Kneeling midst the joys above,
Thy resplendent face I see:
Who can paint Thee, fair and bright,
Thy soul-gladdening beauty tell?
Midst heaven's music and heaven's light,
Purity ineffable!

O unutterable joy!
In Thy light to breathe, to be;
Strength and heart and soul employ,
O my God, in loving Thee,
Though my path were dark and drear,
Holiest visions round me rise;
Stars of hope are smiling there,
Smiling down from Paradise.

Russian Fable.

Vakir in his ramble trod where the ground re-echoed his footsteps—"It must be hollow here," thought he; "I will dig, and I shall find a treasure." He dug, and found a spring, from whence a beautiful and naked female sprang forth—"Who art thou, loveliest daughter of heaven?" said he, "My name," she replied, "is Truth; lend me thy mantle." This he refused to do; and she hastened to the city; where the poets found fault with her figure, the courtiers with her manners, the merchants with her simplicity. She wandered about, and none would give her an asylum, till she fell in with a poor man, the court news-writer, who thought she might be a very useful auxiliary: but she blotted out whatever he composed, so that no news was published for many days; and the sultan sending for his newsman to inquire the cause of his silence, was told the history of his guest, who was in consequence summoned to court. Here, however, she was so troublesome, turning every thing upside down, that it was determined to convey her away; and the sultan ordered her to be buried alive in his garden. His commands were obeyed by his courtiers; but Truth, who always springs up with renewed vigour in the open air, rose from her grave; and, after wandering about for some time, found the door of the public library open, went in, and amused herself by burning all the books that were there, with the exception of two or three. Again straying forth in search of an abode, she met a venerable man, to whom she told her story—and this was Pilpay. He received her to his house with a cordial welcome, and requested her company to his museum of stuffed beasts, birds, and insects. "Thou hast no discretion," said he; "in the world thou art constantly getting into scrapes; now take the counsel of an old man, make this cabinet thy abode; here thou hast a large choice of society, and here dwell." She found the advice so reasonable that she adopted it; since when her voice is only heard in the language of fable, and her chosen interpreters are the animal creation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—233—

Jury Trial—British Liberty.

In times of difficulty and danger, more is to be apprehended from the violence and partiality of the Judges appointed by the Crown, in suits between the king and the subject, than in disputes between one individual and another. Our law has, therefore wisely placed this strong and twofold barrier, of a presentment and a trial by jury, between the liberties of the people and the prerogative of the Crown.—*Blackstone*, vol. iv. p. 343.

Scotsman July 7, 1821.

If liberty be better than despotism, and law better than arbitrary licence, it is not merely because we eulogise the names. These must indicate something which, on being reduced to practice, promotes the happiness, or secures the prosperity of society. If all be confined to theory, and nothing felt in practice, we are worse than children, and captivated by what is of less value than a gilded toy. Liberty and law are generally held as synonymous; because we have the one exactly in proportion to the other; the liberty of the subject being measured by the restrictions which the law puts on the will of the Prince. Eulogies of jury trial, as the palladium of English liberty—as the great protection of the people against the passions and prejudices of the Ministers of the Crown—are to be found in every treatise on the laws and constitutions of our country. Nor is it possible that these can be carried too far, or be too numerous; if jury-trial is, at this day, what it has been so often described, and what it ought to be. But if it should, on examination, appear to be now so much perverted as to afford a cover for doing that, under cover of jury-trial, which no Judge would venture to do without it, then hatred should take place of affection; and our whole exertions should be directed towards a reform of this branch of our law, which, if impure and deceptive must corrupt and paralyze all the rest. Our object at present is not to determine how far this part of the English system of jurisdiction is diseased or healthy, but to provoke legislative inquiry; and few members, we conceive, will be able to peruse Mr. BENTHAM's recent publication on *Special Juries*, without being impressed with a belief that inquiry is necessary. The subject is of such mighty importance to the political security, and, therefore, the moral happiness of the whole people of England, that whatever touches, or seems to touch, the purity of trial by jury, should excite immediate and general attention.

Mr. BENTHAM detests lawyer-craft, hates lawyers generally, and Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE particularly; yet the fundamental position in his new treatise—written and printed in 1810, though published only in 1821—may be found in the motto which we have taken from the Commentaries—it is, that the essence and value of jury-trial consists in its being a check—not in name, but in substance—on the arbitrary will of the Judge. This, he urges on his readers, is more peculiarly the case in questions between the Crown and its subjects, and still more especially in prosecutions for libel, a province in which, he contends, lawyers have always been most dangerous, and in which, accordingly, the public stands most in need of the counteracting influence of impartial and upright jurors. It is in this very department, however, Mr. BENTHAM affirms, that the check is altogether inefficient, or substantially wanting. A special jury may be obtained on the requisition of either party; and on the part of the Crown, he assures us, when the prosecution is for libel it is always demanded. In this arrangement, the professed object of the law was to remedy abuses which had become prevalent in the returning of common juries—to secure a higher, better, and more effectual check upon the Bench. In practice, however, our author infers, and conceives he has proved, that instead of a check, special juries are so managed as to give impunity to the Bench, and something like arbitrary power to the Attorney-General. The earliest document referred to for the purpose of making out this case, is the speech of JOHN HORNE TOOKER, when tried for a libel in the year 1777. "The special jury (says Mr. TOOKER), you may imagine, are taken indifferently, and, as it may happen, from a book containing all the names of those who are liable to serve." I thought so, (continues Mr. TOOKER,) when I read the Act of Parliament. But when I came to attend to strike the special jury, a book with names was produced by the Sheriff's officer: I made what I thought an unexceptionable proposal. I desired the Master of the Crown-office, (who strikes the jury), that he would be pleased to take the book, open it where he would, begin where he would, at the top or at the bottom, and only take the first forty-eight names that came." But to that method the Solicitor for the Treasury objected. "He thought that not a fair way; he thought and proposed, as the fairest way, that two should be taken out of every leaf: that I objected to; I called that picking, and not striking the jury." "I desired him (The MASTER) to inform me how I should know whether he did take the first forty-eight special jurymen that came, or not; and what mark, or description, or qualification there was in the book, to distinguish a special from a common jurymen? He told me that there was no rule by which he took them. Why then, how can I judge? You must go by some method? At last the method was this, that when he came to a

man, a woollen-draper, a silversmith, a merchant,—if merchant was opposite to his name, of course he was a special jurymen—but a woollen-draper, a silver-smith, &c., he said they were persons who were working men of those trades, and there were others in a situation of life fit to be taken. How then did he distinguish? no otherwise than this: If he personally knew them to be men in respectable circumstances, he said he took them."—"But this is not all. The Sheriff's officer stands by, the Solicitor of the Treasury, his Clerk, and so forth, and while the names are taken, if a name (for they know their distinction) which they do not like occurs, the Sheriff's officers say, 'O, Sir, he is dead,'—Sir, that man has retired—that man does not any longer live where he did—Sir, that man is too old—Sir, this man has failed—that man will not attend," &c. Mr. TOOKER, however, knew that one of these dead men was alive, and that one of the retired men could attend. From the knowledge which he accidentally happened to have of them, he got them retained on the list of forty-eight; but in reducing the jury to twenty-four, they were both struck out by the Solicitor for the Treasury! This was all bad enough; but Mr. BENTHAM tells us, that the system of which he complains was then in its infancy. That system, he says, is one of returning, habitually, a class of jurors, who feel it their interest, and imagine it to be an honour, to gratify, by obsequiousness, the wishes of the Bench. They get each a guinea for each cause tried by them; and hence Mr. BENTHAM designates them the Board of Guinea-men. The practice of calling often on the same jurymen to attend at Nisi Prius is taken for granted, in a letter written to Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, then one of the Sheriffs of London, by a learned friend from the Temple, in March 1808. This learned gentleman also takes it as an unquestionable fact, that the practice is inconsistent with statutory law. Another learned friend of the Sheriff's, writing from Lincoln's Inn, (1st September 1808,) considers it as "the province of the Courts above, to interfere and introduce a reform, if serious inconvenience arise from the existing mode of striking and summoning special juries;—but remarks, that 'there is one reform wholly within the power of the Sheriff, and that is, to correct the Freeholders' list, by expunging the names of all such persons who, from low situations in life, have crept into a little independence, and by artifice and collusion with the inferior officers get their names placed upon the Freeholders' lists, with the proper additions, with a view principally to their adding to that independence, by the fees payable for their serving on special juries; I know several of this description, who are ludicrously described as being deeply concerned and interested in the guinea-trade.' Mr. BENTHAM shews that the law of this learned gentleman is not correct; but he inserts his letter as affording evidence of the system—of the manner by which obsequiousness in special jurors is produced. With the hope of rectifying these abuses, Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, on 4th April 1808, addressed a letter to the Lord Chief Baron of England, in which it is stated, as matter of notoriety and scandal, that "special jurors have consisted, with little variation, of nearly the same individuals in every cause, for terms and years together." Sir RICHARD ascribes this "to the negligence or indifference of the proper officers,"—and "in certain cases to the interference of the Solicitors for the Crown."—"In calling over the names, the Solicitor is permitted to interfere, and to say who will or who will not attend." In answer, the Lord Chief Baron says, that the observations of the gentleman who wrote from the Temple were perfectly just. And he goes on: "I cannot but observe, that he uses the expression, 'if you think it worth your while to make any reform';—this, as far as respects the Court of Exchequer, I have not found from the experience of about twenty-four years to be worth while; as I have never seen the least inconvenience arise from the manner of striking and summoning special juries during that time. A great inconvenience must arise to the special jurors from summoning them from a distance."—"It has been found expedient to summon such as live near to London."—"I may add, too, that some experience in serving upon Exchequer special juries is far from being detrimental to the public or defendants, inasmuch as the instructing jury after jury in the conduct of many species of manufactures, and the laws on the subject, exposes both parties to the hazard of the points being ill understood, and hastily determined by them." Mr. BENTHAM brings a great deal of collateral evidence to bear on the system; but supposing the Lord Chief Baron to be right, in so far as regards convenience in Exchequer cases, it is quite clear, that on his plan, jury-trial, by indifferent men, taken indiscriminately from the great body of educated and independent men, unbiassed by intercourse with the Bench, and free of all tendency to be unduly obsequious to its mandates, is no longer part of the legal machinery. And it is still more obvious, that if machinery, so constructed, be put into action, in the King's Bench, and applied to all cases between the Crown and the people, there is an end to the liberties of Englishmen, and to the freedom of the English press. It is not for us to decide on the actual state of practice in the Courts of Westminster. But we see enough in this publication, and in the recent decisions of these courts—by one of which it was held that as special juries were struck by a sworn officer, the indicatories could not interfere,—to excite both public and legislative attention.

An argument which we have employed on other occasions is altogether unanswerable here. If the functionaries who make up the list of

jurors, and strike special juries, do every thing impartially—if they have no sinister ends to accomplish for themselves—no undue purpose to answer for others—if no projects be entertained hostile to liberty, what reason can possibly be assigned for not putting their proceedings under regulation? Why not prescribe, by statute, the rule to be followed at every step? Why not define the qualifications, both of common and special jurors, so as there may be no ambiguity in the matter—make it imperative on the officers to whom the duty is assigned to put all so qualified in their lists—give every member of society a right to enforce the discharge of this duty, by having access to the lists, and by action if necessary—and fix the method—partly by rotation, and partly by chance—by which each jury is to be appointed; and thus at once secure the ends of justice, defy suspicion, and put disaffection to shame. It is sheer folly or knavery to say, that by rectifying an obvious abuse, or putting that which is said to be already done impartially, beyond the reach of doubt, encouragement is given to turbulence or sedition. The course recommended is the only one by which every gainsayer may be silenced, and all complaints quashed in the outset; for what answer can be more complete to unreasonable or trifling demands, than that reforms and corrections are readily made wherever they are shown to be necessary? But it is needless to dwell on such a topic. Every one sees that the making of one concession, on cause shewn, is no reason for complying with another concession without cause, or against expediency. The grant, on the one occasion, on the contrary, strengthens the refusal on the other, both on the ground of character in the parties concerned, and propriety in their determination. Each demand, however, must be tried on its own merits; and none can be higher than every thing which is connected with trial by jury. Pure—it is a blessing—the best stay of our nature—if corrupt, it becomes the greatest curse which can afflict humanity: And Mr. BENTHAM has the high honour of having placed the benefits which it confers in the one case, and the evils which it produces in the other, in the most striking colours. On all occasions, indeed, he has the rare merit of displaying a burning and unquenchable indignation against legal hypocrisy—against all sorts of deception in high places. He may have done so here perhaps in too unsparing a manner; and to this may be ascribed not a little of the “bad odour” which frequently attends his name. Ardent in his love of truth, he spares neither friends nor foes in his unbending pursuit of it. In following where right points the way, he swerves to neither side; softens nothing; compromises nothing. Fashionable or prevailing doctrines meet with no favour, unless they bear the severest scrutiny. He resolves, or attempts to resolve, every aggregate into its elements; and, though he annoys by the history of the process, and the exhibition of his tools—often harsh and forbidding in their aspect—the results are generally of great value; and even when they are not, our views are always rendered more definite, and we see, more completely, what can or cannot be accomplished. On some early occasion, we intend to explain why Mr. BENTHAM is not allowed all the honours which he justly deserves, and how name and fame are affected while individuals live—and often after death—by temper and management, as well as by talents and genius. But our object at present was to impress our readers with the importance of purity in legal procedure, and the public in general with the necessity of inquiry respecting the present state of Trial by Jury.

Feudal Morality.—LORD BYRON calls this a canting age, and says that we are only more verbally pure than our ancestors. The services on the day of Coronation, whatever they may be on the score of good sense, are, we believe, harmless on that of moral propriety; at least we know of none which resemble the following, which are quoted from sound authority:—

“Robert de Gutton holds the manor of Gafeshill, in the county of Surrey, by the *serjeantry* of being *marshall* of twelve girls who followed the King’s Court.”

“Homo de Gutton holds the manor of Gateshill, in the county of Surrey, of our Lord the King, by *serjeantry* of being *marshall* of the—(girls), when the King should come into those parts.”

“Robert Testard held certain lands in the town of Guilford, by *serjeantry* of keeping the—(girls), in the Court of our Lord the King.”

How pleasant that the Sovereign is not driven to these low provisional expedients in the present day. *Memo.*—The first of the above extracts is verbatim, in the remaining two we have substituted the word “girls,” for a much coarser and unequivocal appellation, in conformity with the taste for verbal purity, to which Lord Byron alludes, as peculiarly distinctive of the age.

Taxes.—When HAMPERN was condemned in the Exchequer in a penal sum, ten of the Judges gave their opinion, that the tax was legal; only Judge HUTTON and Judge CROOK declared against it, so that a stop was put to levying of it; whereupon a Countryman, no friend to the prerogative, said wittily—“The King may get ship money by HOOKS, but not by CROOKS.” *Frag Aul*—This may have been a very good joke at that time, but other taxes, tenfold as heavy, have since been levied on us both by Hook and by Crook.—*Scotsman*.

The New Bengal Loan.

Prior to the period at which the Bengal Government increased their exchange to 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, for the interest of their eight per cent. paper, there was a remittance to Europe open at the rate of 23 pence, or 1s. 11d. with a premium of three per cent. which increased the exchange of current paper on the sicca rupees to 2s. 3d. According to their present proposals, they offer 24d. or 2s. on their obligations, bearing six per cent. interest.

Supposing their present offer succeeds to the extent of ten crores of rupees, or 100,000,000 rupees, the following saving to them will take place:—

That sum on the existing terms of 2s. 6d. per rupee will	
in sterling be.....	£12,500,000
And at 2s. per rupee, will be.....	10,000,000

Saving of.....	£2,500,000
----------------	------------

But at the old rate of Exchange of 2s. 3d. per rupee, the	
saving will be.....	1,250,000

At the old rate of exchange it is probable the creditors would be satisfied on the Company making the new 6 per cent. Loan irredeemable for 10 years, and give up their right to have their funds remitted at 2s. 6d. but if the remittance is altogether relinquished, and the creditors are left to their own means of bringing home their capitals, a compensation must be made to them, either by an increase of interest, or a premium on the New 6 per cent. Loan, and it will be for the Company to determine which of the two expedients will suit them, but so induce the creditors to forsake their present advantages.

Nothing could have been so injudicious in the Company, as to increase their exchange to 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, as it forced up the commercial rate 2s. 3d. beyond their own, to the great detriment of trade, together with an increased interest; and it could only be paralleled by allowing the salaries of the Governor General in Council, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, fixed at home in pounds sterling at the low exchange of 1s. 9d. per current rupee, an ideal currency, or equal only to about two shillings per sicca rupee, and which could be converted into the Company’s own bills on the Court at 2s. 6d. and commercial bills at 2s. 8d. till the renewal of the Charter, when those salaries were fixed at 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, or 8 rupees per pound sterling. Had the Judges and the other salaries being remitted from Europe, either by bills or bullion, it must have been at a fluctuating exchange during the war from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. or 2s. 5d. per rupee, and at present at 2s.

The mistaken indulgence of giving the lenders to the decennial loan and those that followed, 2s. 6d. per rupee on their remittable loans as they came in course of payment, first for the interest, and afterwards both for principal and interest, appears not to have attracted the notice of the Court of Directors, till, from the decay of trade, and the want of the usual demand for money, they perceived the exchange fell on Commercial Bills from 2s. 8d. and 2s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. 2s. 5d. 2s. 4d. to 2s. 2½d. per rupee, would occasion the danger of Bills being drawn upon themselves for the interest of the whole of the India Debt at 2s. 6d. and then they adopt the expedient of opening a new 6 per cent. Loan, for the purpose of absorbing the whole of the India remittable papers, and upon terms which few of the owners can voluntarily come into. The Company are doing essential service to the trade from India, by enabling those concerned in it to borrow money, and to negotiate their Bills on the goods they export to all parts of the world, at lower rates of interest and exchange than they have been accustomed to for many years.

It would have been wise policy in the Company’s servants abroad, on any pressure, as in time of war, or for the purpose of enlarging their investments, to have borrowed for short periods, and at a high rate of interest, as the lenders would have been satisfied, and have willingly subscribed to a reduction of interest when such exigencies subsided. A promised remittance to Europe of 2s. 6d. per rupee, could have no influence on the natives, at the same time it ought to have been confined to the old rate of exchange, and to the interest only, or by offering occasional remittances for the principal with a little improvement on the old terms; by this means there would have been sufficient inducement to the creditors to preserve their funds in India.

On the permanency of the 8 per cent. loans numberless individuals depended, and they left in India securities, their entire fortunes, trusting to the certain annuity from the interest, and to the principal the means of making a provision for their families; and there have arisen many severe disappointments to widows, children, and legatees, from testamentary dispositions being made in sterling money, which the sudden reduction of the interest to 6 per cent. was the sole occasion of, and the same must again occur by the operation of the New Loan in regard to the Exchange—a measure deserving of every deprecation that can be bestowed.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Old English Signs.

The Swan-with-two-necks—has long been an object of mystery to the curious. This mystery is solved by the alteration of a single letter. The sign, as it originally stood, was the *swan with two necks*; the meaning of which we find thus fully explained in a communication made by the late Sir Joseph Banks, to the antiquarian Society. At a meeting of the Society, in January, 1810, Sir Joseph presented to the society a curious parchment roll, exhibiting the marks, or nicks, made on the beaks of swans and cygnets in all the rivers and lakes in Lincolnshire, accompanied with an account of the privileges of certain persons keeping swans in these waters, and the duties of the king's swan-herd in guarding these fowls from depredation, and preventing any two persons from adopting the same figures or marks on the bills of their swans. The number of marks contained in the parchment roll amounted to 219, all of which were different, and confined to the small extent of the bill of the swan. The outlines were an oblong square, circular at one end and containing dots, notches, arrows, or such like figures, to constitute the difference in each man's swans. Laws were enacted so late as the 12th of Elizabeth, for the preservation of the swans in Lincolnshire.

The Goat and Compasses—has been supposed to have its origin in the resemblance between the bounding of a goat and the expansion of a pair of compasses; but nothing can be more fanciful. The sign is of the days of the Commonwealth, when it was the fashion to give scriptural names to every thing and every body: and when, *God-be-praised* *Barebones* preferred drinking his tankard of ale at the *God encompasseth us* to any where else, the corruption from *God encompasseth us* to *goat and compasses*, is obvious and natural enough.

In Richard Flecknoe's enigmatical characters, published 1665, speaking of the "fanatic reformers," he observes "As for the signs, they have pretty well begun their reformation already, changing the sign of the *Salutation of the angel and our lady into the Soldier and citizens*, and the *Katherine wheel into the Cat and wheel*; so as there only wants their making the *Dragon to kill St. George*, and the *Devil to twerk St. Dunstan* by the nose to make the reformation complete. Such ridiculous work they make of their reformation, and so zealous are they against all mirth and jollity, as they would pluck down the sign of the *Cat and fiddle* too, if it durst but play so loud as they might hear it."

The Bag of Nails, at Chelsea, is claimed by the smiths and carpenters of the neighbourhood, as a house designed for their peculiar accommodation; but had it not been for the corruption of the times, it would still have belonged to the *Bacchanals*, who, in the time of Ben Johnson used to take a holiday stroll to this delightful village. One age has converted *Bacchanals* into *Bag-o' nails*; may we not expect that the next will convert *Bacchanals* into *Bag-o' nailians*?

The origin of the *Chequers*, which is so common an emblem of public houses, has been the subject of much learned conjecture. One writer supposes that they were meant to represent that the game of draughts might be played there; another has been informed by a very noble personage, that in the reign of Philip and Mary, the then Earl of Arundel had a grant to licence public-houses, and part of the armorial bearings of that noble family being a chequer board, the publican, to shew that he had a licence, put out that mark as part of his sign. But, unfortunately for both solutions, unfortunately for the honours of Arundel, Sir W. Hamilton presented some time ago, to the Society of antiquaries, a view of a street in Pompei, in which we find that shops with the sign of the chequers were common among the Romans! The origin of this emblem is still involved in obscurity. The wittiest, though certainly not the most genuine explanation of it, was that of the late George Selwyn, who used to wonder that antiquarians should be at any loss to discover why draughts were an appropriate emblem for drinking houses.

An annotator, of the year 1807, on Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, says, "I remember, many years ago, passing through a court in Rosemary Lane, where I observed an ancient sign over the door of an ale-house; which was called *The Four Ails*. There was the figure of a king, and on a label, "I rule all;" the figure of a priest, motto "I pray for all;" a soldier, "I fight for all;" and a yeoman, "I pay all." About two years ago I passed through the same thoroughfare, and looking up for my curious sign, I was amazed to see a painted board occupy its place, with these words inscribed, "*The Four Ails*." In Whitechapel Road, in a public house which has a written sign, "*The Grave Morris*." A painter was commissioned to embody the inscription; but this painter had not poet's eye: he could not body forth the form of things unknown. In his distress he applied to a friend, who presently relieved him, and the painter delineated, as well as he could "*The Graaf Maurice*," often mentioned in the *Epistola Ho-ctinua*.

Court and Fashionables.

On Wednesday, (July 25) the King held a Levee, which was crowded—the "etiquette" (created for the purpose of multiplying the Courtier's "strong holds" of Royalty) having provided, that all former presentations at the Court of the "most dignified and most amiable man in his dominions" are made null and void by the Coronation! and therefore all the grandes and courtiers had a glorious squeeze to pay their new respects. In looking down the column of the Presentation list, the words—"Sir Charles Aldis, on being advanced to the honour of knighthood"—caused a smile. This worthy knight and advertising doctor was one of the "surreptitious" intruders on the Royal bounty lately denounced in the *Gazette*; and the modest dignity brought his "blushing honours" to Court as boldly as the best of them! But we must take care; he is now one of the "strong holds" of Royalty!

The Levee on Wednesday was followed by a Drawing-room on Thursday, which his Majesty held at the "Queen's Palace, Buckingham House,"—a sign of his extreme delicacy towards a Lady to whom he has been the cause of three unsuccessful prosecutions. The Ladies who attended were much more numerous than the Gentlemen: it seems that though they stay away from the retirement of Cambridge House (they would have it believed, out of "moral delicacy") they will jostle one another for hours, on the crowded steps of Buckingham House in order to arrive at the great moral honour of a kiss from the chaste lips of his newly-crowned Majesty. What a vastly "moral" age it is!—"Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather," says the *Times*, charitably, "the number of spectators was very scanty: to the same cause, we suppose, we must ascribe the extraordinary shabbiness of the equipages and liveries of the Court visitants: it looked as if all the hackney-coaches in London, together with their drivers, had been put in requisition."

We understand that his Majesty's general health is very far from being so good as his appearance when in public would seem to warrant. For some days previous to the Coronation, his state of health was such that the ceremony was contemplated with much anxiety by the Royal physicians, and that they judged it necessary to advise a particular regimen in consequence. Yet, nevertheless, his Majesty's excessive exhaustion on returning from the Abbey on that day was so apparent as to become the theme of universal regret among the assembled multitudes; and though refreshment and a short repose restored him, in some measure, to his wonted cheerfulness and graceful ease, we believe he is still subject to frequent attacks of extreme lassitude.—*Morning Paper*.

The Marquis of Conyngham, it is now reported, is much more likely than the Marquis of Wellesley, as before stated, to succeed the Marquis of Hertford in the office of Lord Chamberlain.

One hundred men of the Life Guards are selected as an immediate *Corps-de-Garde*, to attend his Majesty on the Irish visit; they are in height six feet four inches each.—*Dublin Correspondent*.

Her Majesty, we believe, perseveres in her idea of visiting Scotland. It is, under any circumstances, her Majesty's intention to decline taking the manufacturing districts in her route; indeed, she has positively refused to do so. We know not with what feeling this determination of her's may be received by her enemies. It will be wrong, we suppose, for some cause or other. Her Majesty, we have been led to suppose, means to go to Edinburgh, and from thence to see a little of Highlands: in short, to make rapidly what is called the tour of Scotland, and by the most ordinary route.—*Times*.

The Queen went to the Review which took place on Wednesday, at Wormwood Scrubs, attended by Lord and Lady Hood and Lady Anne Hamilton. The Duke of York and Prince Esterhazy were also present. The Queen was greeted by the people with universal acclamations.

We do not happen to know how the audiences at Covent-garden usually receive the following lines; but one night this week, they caused a clap from the upper boxes and gallery, while the loyal and courtly, the great majority of those present, looked rather blank, and kept "modest silence." They were most energetically delivered by Mr. Macready:—

Harry the Fifth is crowned:—Up vanity!
Down, royal state! all you sage counsellors, hence!
And to the English Court assemble now,
From every region, apes of idleness!
Now, neighbour confines, purge you of your scum:
Have you a ruffian that will swear, drink, dance,
Revel the night; roll, murder, and commit
The oldest sins the newest kind of ways?
Be happy, he will trouble you no more:
England shall double gild his treble guilt
England shall give him office, honour, might.

Lord Byron's Plagiarisms.

Of late some persons have been nibbling at the reputation of Lord Byron, by charging him with plagiarism. There is a curious charge of this kind in *The Monthly Magazine*, just published, which redounds in reality to the noble author's credit. Every one who has looked into the sources from which Shakspeare took the stories of his plays, must know that in *Julius Cæsar* and *Coriolanus* he has taken whole dialogues, with remarkable exactness, from *North's Translation of Plutarch*. It is that very circumstance which impresses those plays with the stamp of antique reality which the general knowledge of the poet could not have enabled him to communicate to them. Lord Byron, in his *Don Juan*, (from Stanza 27, to 41, Canto II.) has, it seems, copied his *Shipwreck* with almost equal fidelity from the narratives of sufferers, in a publication called *Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea*. Some of the parallel passages are curious.

Night came on worse than the day had been, and a sudden shift of wind, about midnight, threw the ship into the trough of the sea, which struck her aft, tore away the rudder, started the stern-post, and shattered the whole of her stern-frame. The pumps were immediately sounded, and in the course of a few minutes the water had increased to four feet deep.—*Loss of the Ship Hercules*.

At one o'clock the wind with sudden shift
Threw the ship right into the trough of the sea,
Which struck her aft, and made an awkward drift,
Started the stern-post, also shatter'd the
Whole of her stern-frame, and ere she could lift
Herself from out her present jeopardy,
The rudder tore away; 'twas time to sound
The pumps, and there were four feet water found.—*Byron*.

One gang was instantly put on them, and the remainder of the people were employed in getting up rice from the run of the ship, and heaving it over, to come at the leak if possible. After three or four hundred bags were thrown into the sea, we did get at it, and found the water rushing into the ship with astonishing rapidity; therefore we thrust sheets, shirts, jackets, bales of muslin, and every thing of the like description, into the opening.—*Loss of the Hercules*.

One gang of people instantly was put
Upon the pumps, and the remainder set
To get up part of the cargo, and what not,
But they could not come at the leak as yet;
At last they did get at it really, but
Still their salvation was an even bet;
The water rushed through in a way quite puzzling,
While they thrust sheets, shirts, jackets, bales of muslin.—*Byron*.

Notwithstanding the pumps discharged fifty tons of water an hour, the ship must certainly have gone down, had not our expedients been attended with some success. The pumps, to the excellent construction of which I owe my life, were made by Mr. Mann, of London.—*Loss of the Hercules*.

Into the opening! but all such ingredients
Would have been vain, and they must have gone down
Despite of all their efforts and expedients
But for the pumps, I'm glad to make them known
To all the brothers-tars that may have need hence?
For fifty tons of water were upthrown
By them per hour, and they had all been undone
But for the maker, Mr. Mann, of London.—*Byron*.

As the next day advanced the weather appeared to moderate, the men continued incessantly at the pumps, and every exertion was made to keep the ship afloat, &c. Scarce was this done, when a gust exceeding in violence every thing of the kind I had ever seen, or could conceive, laid the ship on her beam-ends.—*Loss of the Centaur, man of war*.

As day advanced, the weather seemed to abate,
And then the leak they reckoned to reduce,
And keep the ship afloat, &c.
A gust, which all descriptive power transcends,
Laid, with one blast, the ship on her beam-ends.—*Byron*.

The water forsook the hold, and appeared between decks, so as to fill the men's hammocks to leeward, the ship lay motionless, and to all appearance irrecoverably overset.—*Loss of the Centaur, man of war*.

There she lay, motionless, and seem'd upset:
The water left the hold, and washed the decks,
And made a scene men do not soon forget, &c.—*Byron*

Immediate directions were given to cut away the main and mizen masts, trusting when the ship was righted to be able to ware her. On cutting one or two lanyards, the mizen mast went over first, but without producing the smallest effect on the ship; and on cutting the lanyard of one shroud, the mainmast followed. I had next the mortification to see also the foremast and bow sprit go over. On this the ship immediately righted.—*Loss of the Centaur, man of war*.

Immediately the masts were cut away,
Both main and mizen: first the mizen went,
The mainmast followed; but the ship still lay
Like a mere log; and baffled our intent.
Foremast and bowsprit were cut down, and they
Eased her at last (altho' we never meant
To part with all till every hope was blighted,)
And then with violence the old ship righted.—*Byron*.

A midshipman was appointed to guard the spirit room, to repress that unhappy desire of a devoted crew to die in a state of intoxication. The sailors, though in other respects orderly in conduct, here pressed eagerly upon him.—*Loss of the Abergavenny, East Indianman*.

Perhaps more mischief had been done, but for
Our Juan, who, with sense beyond his years,
Got to the spirit room, and stood before
It with a pair of pistols: and their fears,
As if death were more dreadful by his door
Of fire and water, spite of oaths and tears
Kept still aloof the crew, who, ere they sunk,
Thought it would be becoming to die drunk.—*Byron*.

"Give us some grog," they exclaimed, "it will be all one an hour hence." "I know we must die," replied the gallant officer, coolly, "but let us die like men!" armed with a brace of pistols he kept his post even while the ship was sinking.—*Loss of the Abergavenny, East Indianman*.

"Give us more grog," they cried, "for it will be
"All one an hour hence;" Juan answered "no!
"Tis true that death waits both for you and me.
"But let us die like men, not sink below
"Like brutes:"—and thus his dangerous post kept he,
And none liked to anticipate the blow.—*Byron*.

However, by great exertion of the chain-pump and baling, we held our own. All who were not seamen by profession had been employed in thrumming a sail.

The vessel swam, yet still she held her own;
The stronger pump'd, the weaker thrummed a sail.—*Byron*.

Which was passed under the ship's bottom, and, I thought, had some effect.—*Loss of the Centaur man of war*.

Under the vessel's keel the sail was past,
And for the moment it had some effect.—*Byron*.

The Centaur laboured so much, that I could scarce hope she would swim till morning: our sufferings were very great for want of water.

But the ship labour'd so they scarce could hope
To weather out much longer; the distress
Was also great with which they had to cope
For want of water.—*Byron*.

Recent Feast.—The recent feast given by Mr. ROTHSCHILD to the Princes ESTERHAZY, and others, is calculated to surprise in the first instance, but a little consultation of history will convince us, that "tickling commodity," as FALCONBRIDGE calls it, has produced great condescension towards the persuasion and calling of the grand loan-mongers even in times when the antipathies and prejudices against them were much stronger than at present. The gifted author of *Isaac* was aware of this fact, when he conceived the adventures of our rapacious JOHN with *Isaac* of York. There is often something very little in the very great; for although in the eye of philosophy and common sense there can be no impropriety in dining with an honest man of any creed, it is wretched enough when nothing but a feeling of interest can induce to it. Mr. ROTHSCHILD, it seems, supplied his guests with golden ewers in order to wash their hands after dinner; a display of riches that *Isaac* of York would scarcely have ventured, and so far times are improved. A loan-dealer in the days of CHARLES V. did something quite as striking, and we dare say still more agreeable; after a dinner given to that Sovereign, he burnt his note of hand. We have not heard that Mr. ROTHSCHILD followed this example, which is doubtless to be attributed to his want of reading. Possibly the German merchant politically cancelled the acknowledgment of the Emperor CHARLES, because he was satisfied it was worthless; it so, we hope Mr. VANITTARY will do the same with that of the Emperor FRANCIS, for the millions composing the Imperial Loan, and for the same reason. It is almost of as little value as a Royal promise of a Constitution.—*Traveller*.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—237—

Indian News.

Camp at Tehree, January 8, 1822.—The Detachment under Major Nation is still here, and it appears quite uncertain how much longer it may remain. The weather however is not unpleasant, and upon the whole we manage to pass our time agreeably enough. There is fine shooting here, and I assure you that the evening seldom fails to bring with it a suitable train of reflections. It is then we consider of, and digest, what in the morning we only "shot at flying."

There is nothing new going on here; but if an accident, which though not in the Newspaper phrase *extraordinary*, but which was nearly being attended with consequences the most distressing, be interesting, it is at your service. Yesterday, as an Officer of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, was amusing himself with his gun, in the ardor of the pursuit, he rather thoughtlessly trusted himself in a small Dinee; with his Kidmutgar and the Dinee-wala, on a large and deep Tank near the Encampment. The Dinee being overladen, was scarcely an inch above the surface of the water; the consequence was that when he fired, the rebound of the gun caused it to roll about so that it instantly filled and sunk. The Gentleman and his Kidmutgar were unable to move any distance from the extreme thickness and strength of the weeds; by which, however, the latter was providentially prevented from sinking. The Gentleman not being so lucky, was at last exhausted, and was just sinking, when the Dinee-wala laid hold of him, and having discovered the bottom of the Dinee, placed him on it and stuck up a long bamboo pole, (which had been used to guide the Dinee), for him to hold by.

He remained in this unenvied situation, with the water up to his neck, for at least half an hour, before the two Elephants which Lieutenant Moody, Acting Governor General's Agent, sent to his assistance, reached him,—though dispatched the moment his situation was known. The Boatman, having nothing on him, managed to scramble ashore; but it should not, however, be omitted to state, that he refused to leave the Gentleman until repeatedly told to do so.

I am happy to say that the Officer, who is much liked in his Corps, has experienced no other inconvenience, or ill effects from the perilous situation in which he was placed, than a sudden aversion to cold baths, a wet jacket, and the loss of a valuable fowling piece; which latter article most certainly deserved its fate, having been the cause of all the troubles, anxieties, and misfortunes, that occurred in Camp on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1822.

P. S.—I forgot to add that the jeopardy in which the Officer was placed, while standing up to his chin in water, and the joy that manifested itself in all around when he was at last extricated, suggested to a Brother Officer some beautiful and highly poetical thoughts, which I expect soon to see in your JOURNAL.

His Excellency the Honorable Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B. & K.T.S.—We have had several letters, mentioning the progress of His Excellency the Honorable Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville, who left Bombay on a Tour of inspection, through the conquered Provinces, (accompanied by his personal Staff), on the 22d of October. His Excellency arrived, we are informed, at the Commissioners at Poona, on the 24th; was received by Major-General Smith, C.B. at Sholapoor, on the 5th of November; reached Beejapoor, on the 11th; was met by Colonel Moller, at Kulladgee, on the 16th; encamped close to the falls of the Gutpurba, near Gocanck, on the 19th; arrived at Belgaum, on the 22d; was received by the Provisional Government, at Goa, on the 26th; and embarked for Bombay on one of the H. C. Cruizers, on the 30th; where, we are happy to say, His Excellency safely arrived on the 8th instant, after touching at several places on the Coast.

Though His Excellency appears to have made rather a rapid movement, through this interesting part of our newly conquered Territory, (the extent of his journey being by land upwards of 500 miles), which was accomplished in less than 40 days, including halts, we hear he got through the march with ease;

indeed, those who are acquainted with the spirit of research, persevering energy, and celerity of His Excellency's movements, generally, will be aware, that he had ample time, and would undoubtedly avail himself of the opportunity this Tour afforded, of seeing every thing that was interesting, or worthy of his attention, either as an Officer or as a Traveller, in the line of his route.

At each Station, we are informed, the Commander-in-Chief halted to review the Troops, which he generally did on the evening of the day of his arrival, and inspected them on the following morning; after which, His Excellency examined their Barracks and Hospital accommodations, with the minutest attention: ordering such improvements and alterations, as were calculated to add to the accommodation of the Troops, and comfort of the sick in particular. The General Orders which will appear in another part of our JOURNAL shew that the Commander in Chief was much pleased with the appearance, and gratified by the performance of the Bombay and Madras Troops under his command.

We are informed that His Excellency expressed the greatest satisfaction, at the inspection of the magnificent ruins of the once celebrated city of Beejapoor, and that he remained there several days; as also at Sholapoor, and Goa.

His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Thackeray, the Principal Collector, and Political Agent, with several other Gentlemen, Civil and Military, from Belgaum to Goa, where he received with distinguished honors, and was most hospitably entertained, by the new Provisional Government. One of their Members, His Excellency the Marechal de Campo, Manoel de Correa, was deputed to receive and attend His Excellency, during his residence at Goa. His Excellency the Marechal, the President, and the other Members of the Junta, as also the Arch-bishop of Goa, and all the principal Inhabitants, both Civil, Naval, and Military, waited on Sir Charles Colville, to congratulate him on his arrival; and all seemed happy, at the opportunity of shewing the utmost respect to him, as an Officer to whom, as Portuguese, they all owed so much, for his distinguished services in Portugal. I must have been gratifying to His Excellency to find, in this remote corner of the world, that the fame of his valour was as fresh in their memory, and their hearts as warm with gratitude towards him, as if these services were but of yesterday. His Excellency wore the badge and order of a Knight of the Tower and Sword, in compliment to his visitors; and, accompanied by His Excellency, Marechal de Correa, he returned the visits of all those who favored him with their company, after which His Excellency visited the several Churches, the Convents, and the Nunnery, also the ruins of the old Palace and Inquisition; and on his return from old Goa, His Excellency was entertained at Ryabunda, by the Marechal, where a select party of the most respectable Inhabitants were assembled to meet him; the opportunity afforded, after dinner, of more pointedly expressing the estimation in which they viewed their distinguished and gallant visitor, we are told, was not lost, though we regret we are not enabled to state the particulars.

The New Governor of Goa.—Goa, November 26, 1821.—His Excellency Senhor Don Manoel De Camara, the New Governor of Goa, arrived this morning in a ship of War, from Rio Janeiro. The Junta immediately assembled, and His Excellency, Marechal de Correa, was deputed to repair on board, and to receive His Excellency; at the same time, to make known to him the changes which had taken place, and to offer to his acceptance, their Presidentship, which it appears, was immediately accepted. The President and his family landed in a private manner, an hour ago. His Excellency being in a bad state of health, is confined to his bed.

It is reported here, that the King had left Rio de Janeiro for Europe, previous to His Excellency's sailing from thence.

Change of the Members of the Junta.—Goa, December 4, 1821.—Senhor Don Manoel de Camara, the Governor sent out by the King from the Brazils, landed about the 26th of last month, from a Ship of War from Rio; but he was not permitted to do so, till he consented to resign his Commission of Governor, and to accept in place of it, the Presidentship of the Provisional Govern-

ment. It appears that His Excellency's views of Politics, and that of most of the Members of the Government, did not exactly correspond; and with the aid of a party, a change was effected here yesterday, by selecting other Members, whose sentiments were more in unison with those of the President. General DeMello, it is said, had interest and influence enough to carry this measure into effect.—The new Members are,—The Archbishop of Cranganor—Judge Senhor De Leal, General DeMello, and the Physician General.

Reduction of the Madras Army.—Nagpoor, Nov. 20, 1821.—It is now positively certain, whatever hopes may have been entertained some days ago to the contrary, that Lieutenant Colonel Scott and the Madras Troops, will be relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Adams and the Bengal Troops early next year. The Bengal Army will furnish the Troops in future, at Mhow, Nagpoor, Gurrawarra, Hoosingabad, Hindie, Baitool, and Asseerghur;—and the Bombay Army at Sholapoor, Mallygaum, and Sattara. These arrangements, will account for the great reductions made in the Army, under the Government of Fort Saint George of between 11 and 12,000 men within the last few months.

Bazar Fund of the Madras Establishment.—Madras, December 6, 1821.—It is reported here, that Commanding Officers of Corps, are to receive the sum of 200 rupees per month from the Bazar Fund. I shall be happy to hear this report confirmed, as to the intention of Government to increase the emoluments of Commanding Officers; and also to hear, that the sum has been incorrectly stated, and underrated; for it is certainly of the first Military importance, to have the senior Officers with their Corps, which cannot be expected, whilst any Staff appointment is a better thing.

Extract of a Letter from Goa, dated December 1, 1821.—It is true, that there was some disturbance here lately; a party of Military who were misled by a report that the new Government intended to reduce their Corps, did take possession of the two Forts, opposite to Panjin; but the following day, being satisfied of the incorrectness of their information, they returned to their duty: and things were in a few hours, restored to their usual state of tranquillity here.

Madras, January 8, 1822.—In the general dearth of intelligence it would be idle to speculate upon the probable termination of events which were left in issue at the date of our last despatches. We will only observe that rumour is not idle in regard to the War carrying on between the Crescent and the Cross. The Greeks are said to have suffered greatly in several actions which they fought with the Turks in the month of August, from whence it was inferred that the insurrection would shortly be entirely suppression. A report of the actual declaration of War by Russia against the Sublime Porte has also been in circulation, but we have been unable to ascertain any particulars relating to this important event. The reported declaration is said to have been received at Bombay by an overland despatch, but as our accounts from that Presidency of the 25th ultimo, are silent upon the subject we are inclined to think no such Packet had arrived. It is difficult, however, to ascertain the degree of credit to which the rumours relative to the contest with the Greeks, and the proceedings of Russia are entitled, and it will be best perhaps to leave them to the operation of time for development.

The delays that are so frequently experienced in the receipt of despatches from Europe, however much they may disappoint or perplex those who thirst after news, at least occasion some good in the opportunity which they afford for the discussion of matters relating to the advancement and improvement of the people amongst whom we dwell. Accordingly we find that many of the Indian Journals have lately been chiefly occupied with local subjects, which cannot have failed to interest every person who has directed his attention to the amelioration of British India. The *Courier* of to-day is again almost filled with articles of this description, and we beg particularly to recommend attention to the very interesting paper in our first Supplement "*On the Native Officers of Justice.*" This article is taken from a new periodical publication which issues from the Serampore Press, and

which has already, though only four quarterly Numbers have been published, obtained a high degree of celebrity in our Indian capital. We have occasionally, in former Numbers, made extracts from this useful and philanthropic little work, and we doubt not that many of our readers will be anxious to patronize an undertaking which is calculated to promote, in a greater degree than any other Indian publication, the extension of Christianity and intellectual improvement in our Asiatic dominions. With the view of bringing this excellent work more particularly to the notice of the reader in this part of India, we mention that it is published in Quarterly Series at Serampore, at a very moderate price, and that its objects are exclusively confined to the discussion of subjects connected with India, by which its benevolent authors hope to effect a more general diffusion of knowledge and all its attendant blessings, and to lessen the dominion of vice and misery in this benighted Country. The article which we have to-day borrowed from its pages, will prove the truth of what we have advanced, and its appearance immediately after the recent publication of the report of the "*BRIBERY CASE*" at Calcutta, in which all that is here set forth was so satisfactorily exemplified, may be deemed peculiarly appropriate. It has strong claims on our attention, and we trust it will excite serious consideration on the subject of which it treats.

We cannot perhaps bring forward a more striking and convincing proof of the utility of these discussions, and of the extraordinary changes and improvements which they have already occasioned in the habits of the Natives, than the one we are about to mention. We refer to the establishment in Calcutta of a Weekly Newspaper published in the Bengalee Language, and edited by a learned Hindoo. It is issued every Tuesday morning, containing eight pages, under the title of "*SUNGBAUD COW-MUDDY.*" This Bengalee Paper has already caused a great sensation in the Native population of Calcutta—three Numbers only had been published, and it is singular that the first contained a Paper on the Liberty of the Native Press, and the second, one on the Trial by Jury—both these Numbers, it is said, were sought after with the greatest avidity, and were nearly out of print before the third Paper was published.—*Madras Courier.*

Resumption of Jagheers.

We have received a Communication on the subject of an attempt made to resume a Jagheer granted by Warren Hastings, and now the property of one who had purchased it from the heirs of the grantee.

"The Regulation under which this attempt is made," says our Correspondent, "was passed a year or two ago: it leaves the unfortunate party who may be ousted to prosecute Government as well as he can for the recovery of the Estate thus resumed. In the present instance, however, an order was passed, under the same Regulation, by the Provincial Court, directing the purchaser to remain in possession (he giving security for the proceeds of the estate) while the cause should be pending; and the Collector received a precept to withdraw a manager whom he had deputed to hold the estate on the part of Government, but though this was done some time ago, I have not heard that it has been obeyed, although the purchaser has given the security required."

We suppose there is no irregularity in this transaction that is not corrigible under existing Regulations; but we would suggest to our Correspondent that the Regulation to which he refers is a fitter and more worthy subject of comment. If that Regulation be obnoxious to strong and well grounded objections, we invite him, or others, to state them without reserve. The security of property is only next in importance to the inviolability of personal liberty.

Births.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. C. PEREIRA, Wife of Mr. PETER PEREIRA, Assistant in the Salt Department, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 6th instant, the Lady of THOMAS GELLIBRAND, Esq. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 27th ultimo, the Wife of Mr. SIMON MACARTHOON, of a Son.

Song.

Oh! cast, my sweet Maid, those forbodings away,
My heart is too glowing and faithful to stray,
While throbbing with life its emotions shall prove
The firmness of Friendship—the raptures of Love.

Fair Queen of may bosom! thine eye's melting ray
Would call me a rover—forbid me to stay—
But vain are thy fears—for thy lot, ever dear,
Shall in bliss claim a smile, and in sorrow a tear.

Then let no suspicion of change or of guile,
Repress the endearment or sadden the smile:
Oh! lament not the favors to constancy due,
When they gave thee a Friend and a Lover so true.

For sooner yon rock with its billow-beat head,
That long hath reposed in old Ocean's green bed,
Shall be rent by the zephyr, or wafted away,
Than my heart shall forget, or my love shall decay.

Bandah, October 27, 1821.

D. L. R.

Benefit Play at Chowringhee.

Our Readers are already aware of the serious loss which the Theatre has suffered, by the fraudulent conduct of its fugitive Secretary, who has carried off with him a large portion of the Funds that were entrusted to his care. To redeem this, if possible, a Benefit Play is to be performed on Friday Evening next, on which occasion the Prices of Tickets are to be doubled; and the Proprietors are to relinquish their right to Free Admission for that night, so that the whole of the Collections may be applied to remedy, as far as they may extend, the loss already alluded to.

We have seen enough of the Society of India to be persuaded that such appeals to their liberality and public spirit, as this, will not be lightly regarded. We are satisfied that it is sufficient to state the facts of the present case, to obtain their cordial assistance to avert their ruinous consequences; and we accordingly hope and expect to see the House on Friday as fully and brilliantly attended as it has ever been on any former occasion. This, indeed, will eloquently speak the public execration of a dishonorable breach of trust in one who has so ungratefully repaid their confidence and favour; and as powerfully and unequivocally evince their readiness to countenance and support by the best means within their power the deservedly popular Entertainment of the Drama, which all ranks and ages are so generally bound to assist.

Independent of these considerations, the attractions of the Evening will be very powerful. The Play chosen for the occasion has never before been performed in India, we believe. It is the Tragedy of "BRUTUS, OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN," from the pen of John Howard Payne, Esq. first performed in London on the 3rd of December 1818, and received with great applause. In the cast of this Piece, we are promised the appearance of a young Amateur of high promise, in the part of BRUTUS, first performed by Kean, though we believe that the present is not meant, as very generally rumoured, to be an imitation of that great Actor, but will, we understand, be the original and unbiassed effort of the representative. The part of TITUS is assigned to the Gentleman who performed BRUTUS in Shakespear's Play of JULIUS CÆSAR. SEXTUS is in the hands of the Amateur who personated the Old Blind Man in PIZARRO. The part of ARUNS, will be done by the Amateur, who on a former visit to Calcutta performed the KING, in the First Part of Shakespear's HENRY THE FOURTH. CLAUDIUS is given to a Gentleman who has been also some time absent from the Calcutta Boards. COLLATINUS will be personated by the Amateur who did the King Ataliba in PIZARRO. The part of VALERIUS is in the hands of the Gentleman who last performed JULIUS CÆSAR in the Tragedy of Shakespear. LUCRETIUS is given to one of the Conspirators in VENICE PRESERVED. The character of HORA-

TIVUS will be done by a young Amateur, new, we believe, to the Boards, and, as we hear, a very promising Debutant. FLAVIUS and CENTURION are in experienced hands; and TULLIA and TARQUINIA, the only two Female characters which are introduced, will be done by Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Francis.

Of the Play itself, we shall refrain from saying more at present than that it is much and deservedly admired, and calculated to afford considerable pleasure to those who honor it with their presence. It may gratify many, as we understand that Copies of the Book are scarce in Calcutta, to see the Prologue to the Play, which we accordingly introduce.

Time rushes o'er us, thick as evening clouds
Ages roll back:—what calls them from their shrouds?
What in full vision brings their good and great,
The men whose virtues make the nations' fate,
The far, forgotten stars of human kind?
The STAGE,—the mighty telescope of mind!

If later, luckless arts that Stage profane,
The actor pleads—not guilty of the stain:
He, but the shadow flung on fashion's tide—
Yours, the high will that all its waves must guide:
Your voice alone, the great reform scenes,
His, but the passing hour—the age is yours.

Our pledge is kept. Here, yet, no chargers wheel,
No foreign slaves on ropes or scaffolds reel,
No gallic amazons, half naked, climb
From pit to gallery,—the low, sublime!
In Shakspear's halls, shall dogs and bears engage?
Where brutes are actors, be a booth the stage!
And we shall triumph yet. The cloud has hung
Darkly above—but day shall spring—has sprung—
The tempest has but swept, not shook the shrine;
No lamp that genius lit has ceased to shine!
Still lives its sanctity. Around the spot
Hover high spirits—shapes of burning thought—
Viewless—but call them, on the dazzled eye
Descends their pomp of immortality:
Here, at your voice, Rowe, Otway, Southern, come,
Flashing like meteors thro' the age's gloom.
Perpetual here—king of th' immortal band,
Sits Shakspear crowned, He lifts the golden wand,
And all obey;—the visions of the past
Rise as they lived,—soft, splendid, regal, vast.
Then Ariel harps along th' enchanted wave,
Then the Wierd sisters thunder in their cave,—
The spell is wound. Then shows his mightier art,
The Moor's lost soul; the hell of Richard's heart,
And stamps, in fiery warning to all time,
The deep damnation of a Tyrant's crime.

To night we take our lesson from the tomb:
'Tis thy sad cenotaph, colossal Rome!
How is thy helmet cleft, thy banner low,
Ashes and dust are all thy glory now!
While o'er thy wreck, a host of monks and slaves,
Trotter to "seek dishonourable graves."

The story is of BRUTUS! In that name
Tower'd to the sun her eagle's wing of flame!
When sank her liberty, that name of power,
Pour'd hallow'd splendours round its dying hour.
The lesson lived for man—that heavenward blaze
Fixed on the pile the world's eternal gaze.
Unrivall'd England! to such memories thou,
This hour dost owe the laurel on thy brow;
Those, fixed, when earth was like a grave, thy tread,
Prophet and warrior! 'twixt the quick and dead,—
Those bade thee war for man—those won the name
That crowns thee—famed above all Roman fame.
Now, to our scene,—we feel no idle fear,
Sure of the hearts, the British Justice here;
If we deserve it, sure of your applause—
Then, hear for Rome, for England, for "our cause!"

Military Orders.

Division Orders, by Colonel Molle, Camp, November 17, 1821.

Colonel Molle cannot quit Kulladgee without offering Colonel Fraser his best thanks, for the gratification, which the high state of discipline in the Detachment under his command has afforded him: so fully evinced by the appearance of the Troops, and their correctness of movements.

Having inspected the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, Colonel Molle assures Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, that he is much pleased with the state in which he has found the Regiment.

The general appearance of the men, the excellent condition of the horses, the perfect state of the equipments, and the rapidity and correctness with which the Regiment moves, shews that Lieutenant-Colonel Walker has attended to the many and important duties of his Station, with indefatigable application; and the Colonel will not fail to bring to the notice of His Excellency, Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. & K. C. B. the success which has attended his efforts.

Want of time prevented the inspection of the 2d Battalion 19th Native Infantry, from taking place; and though Colonel Molle regrets that this circumstance prevents him on the present occasion, reporting minutely on the state of the Battalion, yet from their steadiness in manœuvre, he anticipates with pleasure, the opportunity which will be afforded him by the inspection in January next, of bringing to the notice of His Excellency, the zeal and activity displayed by Captain Harvey, in command of the Battalion.

General Order, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Belgaum, November 23, 1819.

The Commander-in-Chief requests, that Colonel Molle, Commanding the Madras Division, occupying the Southern Mahratta Country, under the Bombay Government, will accept for himself, and make known to the Staff and Regimental Officers and Troops under his orders, His Excellency's entire satisfaction at the appearance and performance of that very fine Regiment, the 2d Light Cavalry of the Detachment of Artillery the Wing of His Majesty's 46th Regiment; and of such portions of the 2d Battalion 4th, and 19th Regiments of Native Infantry, as have come under his observation during his present Tour of inspection.

(Signed) T. H. BLAIR, Lt.-Col. & Mil. Sec.

Extract from General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, dated Head-quarters, Bombay, Saturday, December 8, 1821.

2. The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in thus noticing the satisfactory state in which he found every thing connected with Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy's command in the Southern Concan, and which in his opinion, alike proves the efficacy of his measures hitherto, and the correctness of his suggestions for its further settlement and improvement.

3. The condition of the 1st Battalion 4th, and 2d Battalion 9th Regiments of Native Infantry, is highly creditable to all concerned: the strong Detachments unavoidably furnished by the Battalion stationed at Choke, have interfered with the recovery of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to the high state it was in, when it embarked with Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, for the Persian Gulph; but while the former will be remedied as early as possible, the attention paid to it by its Commanding Officer equally promises for its rapid improvement.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Sholapoor, November 8, 1821.

1st. The Commander-in-Chief has derived much satisfaction from his inspection of this Cantonment, he requests that Major-General Smith, C.B. will make known his opinion of the soldier-like appearance, and performance of the Detachment of Artillery, 5th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, and Brigade of Infantry, when exercised in line before him, by Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, C.B. of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, commanding the Station, as well as in his cursory inspection of the Corps individually.

2d. The respectability of appearance and essential comforts now possessed by this Cantonment, redound much credit on the Officers, Staff, and Regimental, who have accomplished them in so short a space of time, and under rather unpromising original prospects. His Excellency will not fail to submit this opinion to the Government of Bombay, and to whom he is sure it will be most gratifying.

(Signed) THOMAS HUNTER BLAIR, Lt.-Col. & Mil. Sec.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY		CALCUTTA.	SELL
14 6	{	Six per cent. New Loans,	14 0
18 8	{	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20,	18 4
17 12	{	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans,	17 8

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 22	Harriet	British	E. Studd	Bombay	Nov. 27

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec.	5 Eliza	British	Ward	Calcutta	Dec. 26
	6 Mary Ann Sophia	British	Cornfoot	Calcutta	Dec. 28
	6 Tyne	British	J. Brodie	Calcutta	Dec. 27
	7 Hastings	British	Butler	I. of France	Nov. 21

Shipping Departures.**MADRAS.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 6	Marq. of Hastings	British	L. O. Edwards	London

Stations of Vessels in the River.

JANUARY 21, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—MEDWAY, BUSSORAH MERCHANT, outward-bound, remain.

Kedgerce.—FATTALBURY, and CARRASS, outward-bound, remain.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON, THOMAS GRENVILLE, PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES, and ROSE.—The two former will sail in a day or two for England via St. Helena.

Saugor.—WILLIAM MILES, and HIPPOLYTA, outward-bound, remain,—ALBION, gone to Sea on the 20th instant.

Passengers.

Passengers per HARRIET, from Bombay to Calcutta.—Messrs. W. Hall, and C. Jameson, Surgeons; Mr. J. H. Little, Civil Service, Lieutenants G. Mainwaring, and T. Price.

Passengers per GLORIOSO, from Bengal to Bombay.—Captain Bruce, of the Honorable Company's Marine, Sir Roger De Faria, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. De Faria, Mr. Carvalho, and Mr. Quadros.

Passengers per MALABAR, from Bombay for Kishna.—Mrs. Longlands, Captain Bagnold, Captain Auldie, Lieutenant More, Mr. Phillips, Lieutenant Cracklow, Lieutenant Stewart, Lieutenant-Gidley, Lieutenant Woodburn, with Troops, 136 Natives, and 33 Europeans.

Marriage.

At Bangalore, on the 3d instant, by the Reverend Mr. MALKIN, HENRY JOB, Esq. Surgeon of His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, to Mrs. MARIANNE MCGREGOR.

Deaths.

At Bombay, on the 27th ultimo, Lieutenant C. J. COCKRANE, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, aged 30 years.

At Bombay, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. HENRY RICHARDS, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 32 years.

At Sholapoor, on the 18th ultimo, W. S. COOKE, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, attached to the Political Agent at Satara. He was very zealous and active in his profession, and particularly kind and humane to all Natives requiring his assistance—his death will be regretted by all who knew him.

At Batavia, in October last, Mr. JOHN WATTS, Chief Officer of the Brig COUNTESS OF LOUDON, of Bombay.

At Baroda, in the 31st year of his age, Captain JOHN BROUGH, of the Bombay Regiment and Commanding a Division of the Poona Auxiliary Horse. It has been the lot of few young men to pass through the world with the desirably high and honorable character that has ever (from his first entrance into the service) been his fate; and it is now some consolation to his numerous friends and relatives to know that few if any were better prepared for that sudden and awful calamity which it has pleased Divine Providence to inflict.—With all his lively spirits and natural predelection for manly amusements, which nothing could exceed, he was an excellent christian and a truly pious man, and in hours of conviviality and greatest mirth he never forgot his Saviour. He was at once a man of the purest honor, an excellent and devoted Officer, and a sincere and tried friend. His loss to the service, of which he was one of its brightest ornaments, is great, to his friends irreparable.